United Nations A/C.5/55/L.18

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 January 2001

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 118
Programme planning

Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman following informal consultations

Programme planning

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/234 of 21 December 1982, 38/227 A of 20 December 1983, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, and 51/219 of 18 December 1996,

Having examined the proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005,[1]

Having considered the views expressed by Member States in the context of the review by the Main Committees of the General Assembly of the relevant programmes of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005,[2]

Having also considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its fortieth session,[3]

Having further considered the report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1998-1999,[4] the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on strengthening the role of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives,[5] the report of the Secretary-General on ways in which the full implementation and the quality of mandated programmes and activities could be ensured and could be better assessed by and reported to Member States,[6] as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the impact of the format of the medium-term plan on the programme planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation cycle,[7]

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[1] A/55/6 (Introduction) and A/55/6 (Prog. 1-25).
[2] A/C.5/55/17-20 and Add.1.
[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/55/16).
[4] A/55/73.
[5] A/55/63.
[6] A/55/85.
[7] A/C.5/55/14.

01-20159 (E) 050101

I
Medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005

1. *Reaffirms* that the medium-term plan is the principal policy directive of the United Nations and shall serve as the framework for the next biennial programme budget;

2. *Also reaffirms* the importance of ensuring that the medium-term plan reflects all mandated programmes and activities;

3. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring that all legislative mandates are accurately translated into programmes;

4. *Also stresses* the need to continue considering the impact of the new format of the medium-term plan for 2002-2005 on the rest of the cycle;

5. *Notes* that some of the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee at its thirty-ninth session, as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/236 of 23 December 1999, regarding revisions to the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, had not been fully reflected in the Secretary-General's bulletin containing the revised edition of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation;[8]

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that, in presenting the medium-term plan, expected accomplishments and, where possible, indicators of achievement are included to measure achievements in the implementation of the Organization's programmes and not those of individual Member States;

7. *Stresses* that the Secretary-General, in formulating the strategy components of future medium-term plans, should clearly present the approach that will be taken, the type of activities to be carried out and the course of action proposed to achieve the objective desired and to also ensure that in subsequent programme budgets planned activities are programmed and reflected in the outputs to be produced;

8. *Adopts* the proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005, together with the relevant recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the additional conclusions and recommendations contained in the annex to the present resolution;

II
Programme performance report

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1998-1999;[4]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination[9] regarding the report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1998-1999;

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[8] ST/SGB/2000/8.

[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/55/16), part two, chap. II, paras. 21 and 22.

3. *Takes note* of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination[10] on the report of the Secretary-General on ways in which the full implementation and the quality of mandated programmes and activities could be ensured and could be better assessed by and reported to Member States;

4. *Recognizes* the need for clear statements of objectives, expected accomplishments and corresponding indicators of achievement in future medium-term plans and programme budgets in order to ensure a better assessment of the implementation of programmes in the context of the biennial programme performance reports, in accordance with the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning;

III
Other conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

Endorses all other conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its fortieth session.

Annex
Conclusions and recommendations on the proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005

Programme 19 should read as follows:

Programme 19
Human rights

Overall orientation

19.1 The purpose of the United Nations human rights programme is to promote universal enjoyment of all human rights by giving practical effect to the will and resolve of the world community as expressed by the United Nations. Its mandate derives from Articles 1, 13 and 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights[11] and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/121 of 20 December 1993, the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as defined in General Assembly resolution 48/141 of the same date, international human rights instruments adopted by the United Nations and the resolutions and decisions of policy-making bodies. The programme is based on the principles and recommendations of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

19.2 The programme is under the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, who performs her/his functions under the direction and authority of the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 48/141, and its objectives are to provide the leading role on human rights issues and to emphasize the importance of human rights on the international and national

[10] Ibid., para. 30.

[11] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

agendas; to promote international cooperation for human rights; to stimulate and coordinate action across the whole United Nations system; to promote universal ratification and implementation of international standards and to assist in the development of new norms; to support human rights organs and treaty monitoring bodies; to anticipate serious violations and react to violations; to emphasize preventive human rights action and promote the establishment of national human rights infrastructures; to undertake human rights field activities and operations and to provide education, information, advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights.

19.3 By the end of the period covered by this plan, it is expected that the following will have been accomplished:

(a) A significant enhancement and strengthening of international cooperation in the field of human rights leading to increased effectiveness of international machinery, improved respect of human rights at the national level, through, inter alia, universal ratification of all international human rights treaties, the incorporation of those standards into the domestic legislation of States and the continuing adaptation of the United Nations human rights machinery to current and future needs in the promotion and protection of human rights, as reflected in the Vienna Declaration;

(b) A major strengthening of coordination for human rights across the United Nations system, leading to a comprehensive and integrated approach to the promotion and protection of human rights based on the contribution of each of the United Nations organs, bodies and specialized agencies whose activities deal with human rights and on improved inter-agency cooperation and coordination;

(c) The adoption and implementation of an integrated and multidimensional strategy for the promotion and protection of the right to development, accompanied by a significant enhancement of support from relevant United Nations bodies for that purpose;

(d) Provision of the appropriate assistance by the Secretariat/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure that the promotion and protection of all human rights is guided by the principles of impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity, in the spirit of constructive international dialogue and cooperation;

(e) Compliance by the Office of the High Commissioner with the paramount consideration of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and with due regard to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible, bearing in mind that the principle of equitable geographical distribution is compatible with the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity;

(f) A significant increase in the recognition of economic, social and cultural rights and in activities for their protection, including the integration of economic, social and cultural rights as human rights into the strategies and programmes of international organizations, agencies and financial and developmental institutions, the identification of indicators showing success in respecting those rights and the adoption of a communications procedure relating to non-compliance with economic, social and cultural rights;

(g) The adoption and progressive implementation of an improved treaty monitoring system dealing with multiple reporting obligations and based on a comprehensive national approach;

(h) The implementation of a strengthened system of special procedures based on harmonization and rationalization of work;

(i) The reinforcement of the United Nations as the unique worldwide forum for the discussion and resolution of human rights matters of international concern, with the participation of all relevant actors;

(j) The adoption of more efficient methods within the United Nations to promote and protect human rights, including by preventing human rights violations throughout the world and removing obstacles to the full realization of human rights;

(k) The implementation of a comprehensive United Nations programme to assist States, at their request, in developing and implementing national human rights plans of action strengthening, inter alia, national structures having an impact on democracy and the rule of law; to establish national institutions to give effect to the right to development and economic, social and cultural rights; and also to assist States, at their request, within the respective mandates of the Secretariat/Office of the High Commissioner, in the process of ratifying United Nations human rights instruments;

(l) Fulfilment of the mandates given to the Secretariat for giving appropriate assistance, according to the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, to treaty bodies, intergovernmental and expert bodies, as well as the existing relevant voluntary trust funds;

(m) The full integration of the human rights of women and the girl child into the activities of the United Nations system as a whole and its human rights machinery in particular;

(n) The implementation of effective measures to promote equality, dignity and tolerance, to fight racism and xenophobia, and to protect minorities, indigenous populations, migrant workers, the disabled and others, taking into account also the outcome of the Third World Conference on the elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance;

(o) The establishment of effective programmes of education and public information and the strengthened contribution of non-governmental organizations, national institutions, grass-roots organizations and civil society in United Nations human rights activities at all levels, according to the legislative mandates in effect regarding these issues;

(p) The provision to States, United Nations bodies, experts and the academic community of high-quality research and analysis on human rights issues, including that dealing with emerging problems and the development of new standards and instruments.

Subprogramme 19.1
Right to development, research and analysis

Objectives and strategy

19.4 The primary objectives of this subprogramme will include promotion and protection of the right to development. In this regard, the objectives will be to develop an integrated and multidimensional strategy for the implementation, coordination and promotion of the right to development in accordance with the Declaration on the Right to Development[12] and subsequent mandates and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, aimed at facilitating action to be taken by relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including treaty bodies, international development and financial institutions and non-governmental organizations, for the implementation of the right to development as an integral part of fundamental human rights, ensuring the realization of the right to development across the human rights programme and by specialized agencies and United Nations treaty bodies; to promote national implementation of the right to development through coordination with State-appointed officials; to identify obstacles at the national and international levels; and to promote awareness about the content and importance of the right to development, including through information and educational activities.

19.5 With regard to research and analysis, the objectives will be to strengthen respect for human rights by increasing knowledge, awareness and understanding of human rights issues through data collection, research and analysis. These objectives will be pursued within the framework of the indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and will be aimed at facilitating the implementation of standards, the work of treaty bodies, special rapporteurs and other bodies, the preparation of new standards, ensuring the recognition on the national and international levels of economic, social and cultural rights, promoting democracy and strengthening national human rights institutions and procedures for the rule of law, contributing to the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and new forms of discrimination, strengthening the recognition of the human rights of women and children, and the protection of vulnerable groups such as minorities, migrant workers and indigenous people.

Expected accomplishments

19.6 Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat would include:

(a) Wider integration/inclusion of the promotion and protection of the right to development, in particular, across the human rights programme and the relevant programmes of work of the United Nations departments/offices and specialized agencies and of major international organizations and forums related to this issue;

(b) A major strengthening of coordination for human rights across the United Nations system, leading to a comprehensive and integrated approach to the promotion and protection of human rights based on the contribution of each of the United Nations organs, bodies and specialized agencies whose activities deal with human rights and on improved inter-agency cooperation and coordination;

[12] Resolution 41/128, annex.

(c) Strengthened efforts which will contribute to the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

(d) Enhanced awareness, knowledge and understanding of all human rights, including the right to development;

(e) Wider recognition of the rights of women, children and persons belonging to minorities, migrant workers, indigenous people and persons with disabilities, and strengthening the protection of vulnerable groups.

Measurements of achievement

Measures of achievement are elements used as tools for determining, where possible, the extent to which the objectives and/or expected accomplishments have been achieved.

19.7 Measures of achievement of the Secretariat would include:

(a) Extent to which the right to development has been included in the work programmes of the departments/offices of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, providing compiled examples of concrete steps in this regard;

(b) Extent to which the mandates given to the Secretariat contained in resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights have been fulfilled;

(c) Holding of seminars and workshops organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, or in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner, and the extent to which they contribute to the fulfilment of the objectives of this subprogramme;

(d) Extent to which the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner contribute to increasing knowledge, awareness and understanding in order to advance the full realization of the right to development, in accordance with the Declaration on the Right to Development;

(e) Increased number of visitors to the web site of the Office of the High Commissioner;

(f) Number of new publications of the Office of the High Commissioner as well as their distribution, and the assessment by users of their quality and usefulness.

Subprogramme 19.2
Supporting human rights bodies and organs

Objectives and strategy

19.8 The objectives are to support the United Nations human rights bodies and organs and to facilitate their deliberations by ensuring and enhancing their effective functioning; to contribute to increasing the knowledge, expanding the awareness and promoting the importance of all international human rights treaties; to improve

existing procedures through rationalization and streamlining, and the coordination of the participation of Governments, experts, specialized agencies, other international organizations, national institutions and non-governmental organizations in their work; and to ensure the analytical capacity of human rights treaty bodies for the review of State party reports under international treaties and for the processing of communications.

Expected accomplishments

19.9 Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat would include:

(a) Timely delivery of required and appropriate support to intergovernmental bodies, expert bodies and treaty bodies, inter alia, in order to contribute to the reduction in the backlog of consideration by the reviewing mechanisms of the States parties' reports after their submission and under consideration;

(b) Timely delivery of required and appropriate support to intergovernmental bodies, expert bodies and treaty bodies, inter alia, in order to contribute to the reduction in the backlog of consideration by the reviewing mechanisms of complaints after their submission and under consideration.

Measurements of achievement

Measures of achievement are elements used as tools for determining, where possible, the extent to which the objectives and/or expected accomplishments have been achieved.

19.10 Measures of achievement of the Secretariat would include:

(a) Quality and timeliness of services provided by the Office of the High Commissioner;

(b) A reduction in the time lapse between the submission of a State party report and its examination by the relevant treaty body;

(c) A reduction in the time lapse between the submission of a complaint and its review, as appropriate, by the relevant mechanisms;

(d) Number of reports prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, and the extent to which they are presented in a timely manner for the consideration of organs dealing with human rights, complying with the necessary six weeks before the opening of the issues under which reports are considered.

Subprogramme 19.3
Advisory services, technical cooperation, support to human rights fact-finding procedures and field activities

Objectives and strategy

19.11 In the area of advisory services and technical cooperation, the objectives are to assist countries, at their request, in developing comprehensive national plans of action to promote and protect human rights and to provide advice and support to

specific projects to promote respect for human rights; to develop a comprehensive and coordinated United Nations programme to help States in building and strengthening national structures for human rights promotion and protection; and to raise awareness and promote specialized knowledge about human rights through the organization of training courses, seminars and workshops, and the production of a wide range of educational, training and information material.

19.12 In the area of support to fact-finding bodies, the objectives are to ensure the effective functioning of human rights monitoring mechanisms by assisting special rapporteurs/representatives, experts and working groups mandated by policy-making bodies, including through the preparation of information regarding alleged violations and situations for review and the provision of support for missions and meetings; and to enhance the efficiency of action by policy-making bodies by providing analytical information on human rights situations.

19.13 With respect to field activities, the objectives are to ensure the efficiency of field missions and presences through the maintenance of contacts with Governments, appropriate sectors of the United Nations system, international and regional organizations and others by supporting and developing such activities through the development of training programmes and materials for human rights field staff and training in human rights for the appropriate components of other United Nations field operations.

Expected accomplishments

19.14 Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat would include:

(a) Provision of advisory services and technical and financial assistance, at the request of the State concerned and, where appropriate, the regional human rights organizations, with a view to supporting actions and programmes in the field of human rights;

(b) Fulfilment of the mandates given to the Office of the High Commissioner in resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, to support human rights monitoring mechanisms, such as special rapporteurs/representatives and expert and working groups mandated by policy-making bodies;

(c) Enhanced awareness, knowledge and understanding of all human rights, including the right to development.

Measurements of achievement

Measures of achievement are elements used as tools for determining, where possible, the extent to which the objectives and/or expected accomplishments have been achieved.

19.15 Measures of achievement of the Secretariat would include:

(a) Number of seminars, workshops and training courses held or supported by the Office of the High Commissioner, and number of persons trained, participants in seminars/workshops, and fellowships granted, and the provision of data on their geographical distribution, and the extent to which they contribute to the fulfilment of the objectives of this subprogramme;

(b) Number of requests from Member States and, where appropriate, from the regional human rights organizations, received and fulfilled by the Office of the High Commissioner, for the provision of advisory services and technical and financial assistance, with a view to supporting actions and programmes in the field of human rights;

(c) Timeliness, significance and relevance of the advisory services and technical cooperation.

Legislative mandates
Programme 19
Human rights

General Assemoly resolutions

48/121 World Conference on Human Rights

48/141 High Commissioner for the promotion and protection of all human rights

53/166 Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (Subprogrammes 1 and 2)

54/138 Violence against women migrant workers (Subprogrammes 1 and 2)

54/168 Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes (Subprogrammes 1 and 3)

54/169 Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification (Subprogrammes 1 and 2)

54/173 Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization (Subprogrammes 1 and 3)

54/174 Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

55/96 Promoting and consolidating democracy

55/101 Respect for the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms and in solving international problems of humanitarian character

55/102 Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

55/107 Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

Economic and Social Council resolution

2000/22 Establishment of a Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions

Agreed conclusions 1998/2 on the coordinated follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

Commission on Human Rights resolutions

1994/95 World Conference on Human Rights (Subprogrammes 1 and 2)

2000/73 Composition of the staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Subprogramme 1
Right to development, research and analysis

General Assembly resolutions

41/128 Declaration on the Right to Development

53/142 Strengthening of the rule of law

53/146 Human rights and extreme poverty

54/133 Traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls

54/134 International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women

54/135 Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

54/137 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

54/141 Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action

54/148 The girl child

54/149 The rights of the child

54/150 International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

54/153 Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

54/154 Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the convening of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

54/155 Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

54/159 Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

54/160 Human rights and cultural diversity

54/162 Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

54/163 Human rights in the administration of justice

54/164 Human rights and terrorism

54/167	Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons
54/172	Human rights and unilateral coercive measures
54/175	The right to development
54/181	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights
55/66	Working towards the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour
55/68	Elimination of all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"
55/86	Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination
55/89	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
55/92	Protection of migrants
55/98	Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
55/102	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
55/103	Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances
55/111	Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

Economic and Social Council decision

1999/12	Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Commission on Human Rights resolutions

1999/22	Effects on the full enjoyment of human rights of the economic adjustment policies arising from foreign debt and, in particular, on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development
1999/25	Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights
1999/34	Impunity
1999/40	Traffic in women and girls
1999/46	Contemporary forms of slavery
1999/61	Question of the death penalty
1999/65	Fundamental standards of humanity
2000/10	The right to food

2000/36 Question of arbitrary detention

2000/38 The right to freedom of opinion and expression

2000/46 Integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system

2000/61 Human rights defenders

2000/62 Promotion of the right to a democratic and equitable international order

2000/82 Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

Subprogramme 2
Supporting human rights bodies and organs

General Assembly resolutions

2106 A (XX) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

2200 (XXI) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

39/46 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

44/25 Convention on the Rights of the Child

53/138 Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

54/157 International Covenants on Human Rights

55/88 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decision

1503 (XLVIII) Procedure for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

1979/36 Further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms

1990/48 Enlargement of the Commission on Human Rights and further promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms

1999/256 Rationalization of the work of the Commission on Human Rights

Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions

Agreed conclusions 1998/2 on the coordinated follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

Commission on Human Rights resolutions

2000/22 Cooperation with representatives of United Nations human rights bodies

2000/46 Integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system

Subprogramme 3
Advisory services, technical cooperation, support to human rights fact-finding procedures and field activities

General Assembly resolutions

926 (X) Advisory services in the field of human rights

53/148 Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

54/151 Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

54/161 United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, and public information activities in the field of human rights

54/176 National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

54/180 Human rights and mass exoduses

Economic and Social Council resolution

1235 (XLII) Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories

Commission on Human Rights resolutions

1995/53 Advisory services and the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights

1998/74 Human rights and thematic procedures